



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 23, 1910.  
NO MISUNDERSTANDING NECESSARY.  
AGAINST TAX AMENDMENT, NO. 1.  
NORTH AND SOUTH.  
THE COLUMBUS STREET CAR TROUBLE.  
BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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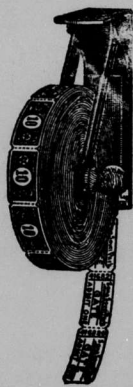
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1910.

No. 32

## IDEALS AMONG WORKINGMEN.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The secretary of a central labor union in one of the leading cities in the middle west has the reputation of being a coarse, brutal agitator. But one day I met him in a railroad train where his mind was relieved from the strain of the office. As we talked, there was revealed to me a new man, tender and considerate, almost a visionary. The hard lines of the fighter relaxed. The ends of his lips took an upward curve in a smile.

It has always been supposed that workingmen are not very responsive, but the general verdict of the professional platform man is quite the opposite. Workingmen are always the most responsive in the average audience. This is largely due to their fine ideals. The idealism of the organized workers often leads them to do what would ordinarily be considered foolish and disastrous. They will engage in sympathetic strike, for instance, in spite of contract or agreement. They will sacrifice their positions and often go hungry for the sake of the fellow-worker a thousand miles away, whom they have never seen nor heard of. This cannot be attributed to selfishness. There is, to be sure, an element of self-interest in such action, but this interest is so far removed, that it actually plays very little part in the situation. This characteristic is by no means confined to the trades unionist. During a recent street-car strike in Philadelphia, the strikers paraded through the principal thoroughfares. Coming to a great machine shop which was conducted upon a strictly non-union basis they stood for a moment and appealed to the workers in the shop to come out and join them. Spontaneously literally thousands walked out, many of them with tears in their eyes. The superintendent was later asked if he would take the deserters back. "To be sure," he replied, "they couldn't help going out." And he was right. He understood the idealism of the men under him, although he would probably not call it that.

There is little of sham among the "common people." They scorn the man who is insincere, and they do not hesitate to express their contempt in the plainest terms. The workers cannot always use the language of the schools in expressing their best aspirations, but that these exist, no one, who has lived among them and understood them, will deny. They probably would not be able to tell you what the word means, but they live it, and that means more than the glibly-quoted phrases of those who look down in a superior manner upon the sweating face of a workingman who, nevertheless, often unconsciously exemplifies the ideal of high thinking and plain living; although it must be said, the average workingman does not always indulge in the latter as a matter of choice. But what of it? Who is there among us that deliberately chooses the hard and the difficult places in life, merely for the sake of developing character? Strongly developed character comes to most of us in spite of ourselves. It is because men have been compelled to perform the common daily task, notwithstanding heartache and headache, that they are now able to stand up and face problems which, in other days, might easily have overwhelmed them. We do not deny to those the honor which belongs to them. Why smile at the idealism of the workers because it has come to them out of the struggle for daily bread?

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## No Misunderstanding Necessary

The visit of Charles M. Schwab during the week has again drawn public attention to the eight-hour workday prevailing in the iron trades industry. Mr. Schwab has referred to that condition of labor as one of the reasons why the Union Iron Works is unable to compete with the older and the larger yards of the east when the construction of battleships is under discussion.

Mr. Schwab was the guiding spirit of the large plant at the Potrero at the time when the agreement was entered into whereby the eight-hour day was introduced in a sensible manner. Two years were consumed in the change from nine to eight hours. The proposal was approved by both the employers and the unionists. It was hoped the vexed question had been settled permanently.

There is absolutely no doubt of the settlement on the part of the employees. The eight-hour day is here permanently. It was fairly introduced, with the approval of the heads of the different firms, including Mr. Schwab.

The problem simply reverts to this—shall the Pacific Coast go back to the exceedingly low wage paid the unskilled workers of many of the large plants of the east, accompanied by the ten or eleven-hour day, or shall the more equitable conditions prevailing here be recognized as the standard and the one that must eventually prevail in the natural order of progress? This question is asked of the fair-minded employer who may be attracted by the statements of Mr. Schwab.

Recent investigations into the status of affairs in the plants of the east have brought to life deplorable conditions. Even though competition places the west at some disadvantage, yet it were better that this condition should continue than the wage earners here should be obliged to work seven days a week for the length of time and the compensation already referred to.

Mr. Schwab says there is a sentiment here in favor of present conditions. He spoke the truth. The people care less about learned dissertations concerning "units" and "percentages" than they do about making our western type of economics superior to those of the east. Eight hours, a fair wage, a larger life, a better home—these all count higher than in some other places.

The eight-hour movement is world-wide. It cannot be denied. If employers would join with the unions to make common cause, in order that one of the sources of friction in estimating for work might be overcome, the result would be inestimable in general gain. The eight-hour day is a recognized fixture.

## LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

### Forcing The Fraternalists.

#### To the People. Letter No. 64.

The low rates of Fraternalists, that have been difficult for some "old-line" agents to overcome, will soon cease to be a factor.

With a view to forcing a consideration of business safety in the operations of these societies, the matter was taken up by a conference of Insurance Commissioners and representatives of the National Fraternal Congress on June 16th, and a uniform bill, designed to place the societies on a sound financial basis, agreed upon. Some difficulty was at first encountered, but the commissioners were resolute, and the fraternalists were given to understand that they must come to an agreement, or the necessary legislation would be enacted in spite of them.

"It is up to the Fraternalists," said Chairman Folk, "to take some action. If they do not, they will be on the rocks, or there will be an explosion that will drag down the best of the societies. If the committee observes that the Fraternalists hang back, it will prepare a bill to cover what it believes to be right, and fulfill its obligations to the public. The commissioners are convinced that something should be done to prevent disruption. The Fraternalists must collect enough to carry out their contracts."

A statement made by Thomas H. Cannon, president of the National Fraternal Congress, indicates the seriousness of the situation in the view of those fraternalists who have given the matter painstaking thought. He said: "The interests of the 8,000,000 members of fraternal societies, the 20,000,000 beneficiaries, and the societies themselves, demand that the contributions for insurance shall be in accord with the known requirements of mortality experience. Not more than half of 9,000,000 outstanding certificates have behind them assets and income which insure the payment of the full face of the certificates. No society can hope to pay its members more money than it receives. There can be no compromise with mathematical certainties. Temporizing only brings the day of reckoning nearer."

The important provisions of the proposed bill are that annual valuations and publicity shall be made to show condition to members, the valuation to begin January 1, 1912. Valuation as of January 1, 1918, shall be certified to by the home insurance department of the various orders, and triennially thereafter. If the valuation shows a deficiency, the society must reduce the deficiency at least 5 per cent during each triennial period. Failure to do so will permit the Insurance Department to take steps to correct conditions or to wind up the business of the society. After the passage of the bill, no new society shall be incorporated which does not provide for a stated periodical contribution sufficient to provide for meeting the obligations contracted. A time is thus established during which the Fraternalists must place their business on a sound footing or cease to exist as insurance organizations.

The New Bedford "Standard" speaks of the "freezing out" process in fraternal insurance organizations. There has been altogether too much of it, and it spells ruin for some of them. The Arcanum was a shining example of the "freezing



out" process five years ago, and the Workmen another. There have been others. The reason is that, after members have been in these organizations for thirty or forty years, and get along where they are too old to secure insurance in a regular insurance company, the younger members combine and load them down with assessments, intending to drive them out and take advantage of all the money these older members have paid in for years. If an organization finds that its assessments are too low, and most of them start that way, then rates should be raised. But when the increase is made, it should be just to the older members as well as to the younger ones. But the younger members do not allow this; they place the entire burden on the older ones. No consideration is given to all the years the older ones have been paying in their money. They do not assess these old members what they ought to have paid at the age they were when they joined, but they assess them at the rate they would pay if they were joining today, which, of course, is unfair. No one of them would join an organization and pay the rate, but they are there and too old to get insured anywhere else. All their savings may be in the assessments they have paid this organization, and they are forced to remain and submit to the injustice, hard as it is. That is why the younger element pushes up their assessments, knowing full well that it is pay or get out.

#### A Bad Six Months.

The first half of 1909 has proven the most disastrous period in the history of the Royal Arcanum, with the single exception of the first six months of 1904, when the death claims exceeded the assessments by \$688,007. This year the death claims were \$332,745 in excess of the assessments. The net resources, or surplus, decreased \$209,678, and are less than they were nine months ago, being now \$6,339,317.88, as compared with \$6,342,405.55 on September 30, 1909.

The receipts from assessments are still decreasing, while the death losses are increasing. The following table shows the receipts, net death claims and surplus or deficit for the first six months of each year since the last increase in assessments:

6 months ended June 30.	Assessments.	Death Claims
1906 .....	\$4,533,858.27	\$3,996,425.55
1907 .....	4,321,227.98	4,278,524.80
1908 .....	4,224,081.45	4,091,196.21
1909 .....	4,120,952.30	4,028,566.02
1910 .....	4,060,683.77	4,393,429.35
1906 .....	Surplus	\$537,432.72
1907 .....	"	42,703.18
1908 .....	"	132,885.24
1909 .....	"	92,386.28
1910 .....	Deficit	332,745.58

That the Royal Arcanum is dangerously near the point where the death claims will permanently exceed the assessments, seems to admit of no question. In the first half of the year the order has gone behind last year \$425,000, while the total excess of assessments in 1909 was only \$564,853. If the results are as favorable in the next six months as in the corresponding period last year, the surplus assessments will be less than \$140,000 for the year, as compared with \$1,287,864 in the year 1906. To secure even this result, the assessments in the next six months must be greater than the death claims by \$472,000. By no possibility can the order show a margin of \$400,000 over death losses for the year, which would be less than one-third of what was shown in the first year after the increase in rates.

When the surgeon applied the knife to the Royal Arcanum assessment system in 1905, he failed to remove all the germs and they are now busy destroying the vitality of the order.

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

### Men and Measures

John S. Blair, editor of the Sacramento "Tribune," was in the metropolis early in the week. He reports unionism in a flourishing condition in the capital city, and states the new Labor Temple is under course of construction.

The largest advertisement in the history of the country, and that of course means in the world, was recently printed by the "Oregon Journal" of Portland—thirty-two pages in one issue by a local department store. That shows that the webfooters know how to advertise, and they thoroughly appreciate the value of printers' ink.

Giving is not the throwing away of that which we never miss, but it is the consecrating to noble uses of that which is very dear to us, that which has cost us much.

As a means of preventing labor strikes, it has been proposed to the committee on labor and wages of the City Congestion Commission of New York City that a permanent municipal commission be established to act as a high tribunal for discussion and settlement of all questions of dispute between employees and employers. The proposal as set forth provides for a commission with members representing organized associations of labor, prominent manufacturers and citizens who are students of labor conditions. Members of the commission would serve without salaries, and the necessary expenses of maintenance of an office and staff of investigators would be paid by the city. The commissioners would be appointed by the Mayor.

Affairs are reaching a crisis in the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" pressroom. The Allied Printing Trades Council has notified the Publishers' Association that the paper has violated its contract with the Allied. Negotiations are now on, and it is claimed the entire Chicago labor movement may possibly be dragged into the question.

The Rev. Lewis Thurber Guild is a regularly-accredited delegate of the Ministerial Association of San Diego to the Federated Trades and Labor Council. The gentleman has long been a warm supporter of the labor movement, and the unionists of the southern city have given him a hearty welcome.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners met last Monday in Manchester, England, and decided on a general lockout October 1st, unless the Feru mill dispute at Oldham is settled before that date. In the event of a lockout, 150,000 operatives will be affected directly.

Taking his inspiration from Colonel Roosevelt's speech at Goodale Park, Mayor Marshall of Columbus, Ohio, officially requested Governor Harmon to call a special session of the Ohio Legislature to enact a compulsory arbitration law.

The city hall auditorium at Fort William, Ontario, was crowded on September 12th when President William Glockling called to order the twenty-sixth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. All the delegates, representing labor organizations in every part of Canada, were in their seats and all available space outside was utilized by visitors. The chief subjects to receive the attention of the delegates this year are the need of amending the immigration laws, and the act respecting co-operation; the need of labor unions combining to secure the enactment of an eight-hour law; the effect of the amendments to the industrial disputes act; the desirability of amending the elections act, to provide that all election days shall be declared public holidays, and the necessity of bringing pressure to bear on the railway companies to compel them to pay wages to all employees at least every two weeks.



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It appeals to particular people because it is particularly good

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CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS

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ARGONAUT SHIRTS





## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### AGAINST TAX AMENDMENT NO. 1.

By E. R. Zion.

The purposes of this amendment are as follows:

a. To exempt public-service corporations, banks, and insurance companies from all local taxation.

b. To place the collection of their taxes in the hands of the State Board of Equalization, a board whose members have been elected by the Southern Pacific political machine since 1880.

c. To reduce the taxes on these corporations below the rate paid by other property.

d. To permanently crystallize their tax rates in the constitution, "in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county, and municipal," and thereby to prevent future regulation through the power of taxation.

The objections to our present tax system are numerous, sixteen, according to the report of the State Tax Commission. But according to the report of the tax section of the Commonwealth Club, two years ago, the proposed amendment will only partially remedy two of these faults. The objections to the amendment may be summarized as follows:

1. The principles of constitutional government are violated by class legislation, fixing tax rates in the constitution. A violation of this principle has caused injustice in England for a hundred years, and can be remedied only by a political revolution.

2. While the amendment expressly exempts these corporations from all local taxes, there is no express exemption of other private persons or property from State taxes. The only persons who claim that the proposed revenue will be sufficient for State purposes are paid advocates of the amendment, who refuse to give the sources of their information. Their most favorable claims are that the amendment will produce revenue about equal to present State expenditures, but present State expenditures are only about half what they ought to be. We need more money for State highways, water-ways, education, sanitary inspection, child labor inspection, care of orphans and other dependents, and for many other State activities. Where is the money to come from, if the amendment be adopted?

3. The class of property that should pay the highest rate of taxation will pay the lowest. The corporation gross receipt taxes are the equivalent of \$1 per \$100 true valuation, while the rural rate is \$1.14, and the city rate \$1.53. (See page 100 of the report of the State Tax Commission, 1906.) The street railroads of San Francisco will pay at the rate of 66 cents on the \$100 market value of their properties. They will pay annually \$80,000 less than they do at present. Other corporations must be equally favored, or they would have objected to paying any more than the street railroads. Insurance companies, which now form a practical trust, will have their taxes reduced by an amount equal to the entire ad valorem tax they now pay.

4. California will be unable to regulate through taxation or licenses, the watering of stocks and bonds, and the payment of excessive dividends, the only method of regulation that has proven successful in many States, the method used by the Federal Government to control imports, the issue of emergency currency, and the sale of liquor. Cities will also lose the power of regulation through license taxes on street cars, electric poles, telephones, etc.

5. Local taxes will be increased, because the

corporations will have no interest in economy or honesty, and they will reward their political allies at the public expense. They have done this in New York and in Pennsylvania, where the fixed corporation rates have prevailed for a number of years. In 1904, the rates in all the large cities in these States were from two to three times as high as those in San Francisco. State license taxes will also be imposed on private business. New York collected \$9,000,000 in licenses, and only \$7,000,000 in corporation taxes in 1904.

6. From a revenue standpoint, the State will be prompted to unwarrantedly interfere in strikes and to impede municipal ownership.

7. In spite of the tricky, misleading clauses of the amendment, the school appropriation is not safeguarded, an ad valorem tax on corporation property cannot be levied to make good a State deficit. The new amendment is more difficult of amendment than was the old one, and the Legislature now has more power to equalize taxes than it will have under the amendment.

8. The amendment is unnecessary. Under Section 11 of Article XIII, the Legislature can pass every tax contained in the proposed amendment.

9. The amendment will not permit a gradual addition of taxes, using the general property tax as a base and adding to this in proportion to the greater commercial benefits conferred by the State, upon public-service corporations and others, as is now being done in Oregon, Connecticut, Minnesota, Ohio, Maine and many other States. California has already made a good beginning, in the insurance tax, bank tax, and incorporation tax, which are paid in addition to, not in lieu of, other taxes. The corporations wish to stop this beginning.

### SOLVING MILWAUKEE'S CAR PROBLEM.

#### I. The Problem.

By Carl D. Thompson.

(Socialist City Clerk of Milwaukee.)

One of the greatest problems confronting any American city is the question of transportation.

The problem presented to the Socialist administration in Milwaukee is particularly difficult. In the first place, the present monopoly has fastened itself upon the city for a quarter of a century. Their franchises do not expire until 1935.

Moreover, the terms of these franchises were such that the people are at the mercy of the corporation.

The service is inadequate, the cars are filthy, the tracks are out of repair, the system is incomplete, and the service wretched.

But what can the city do? At every effort of the people to secure relief the corporation managers laugh.

And meanwhile the nickels roll merrily on into the coffers, a vast stream of unearned incomes.

And besides, the city of Milwaukee is at the mercy of the Wisconsin State Legislature. What the Democratic administration in the city did not do to enslave the people to the corporations, the Republican State Legislature did do. The Republican State Legislature has seen to it that Milwaukee should not have the right or the power either to regulate its street-car system, or to own and operate one of its own.

We are ruled in this matter by a railroad rate commission that is supposed to do something for the people.

What they have done so far was not of any advantage to the people so that any one could notice it. Such is the problem that presents

itself to the Socialist administration in Milwaukee. It is not only serious, it is vitally interesting.

The administration that can solve a problem like this will start a new era in America.

The Socialists of Milwaukee believe they can do it. They are already on the job. The work is begun.

In the next article we will outline the plans.

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### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

#### Courts Strike at Carmen.

Columbus, Ohio.—A temporary injunction against the Association of Street Carmen, now on strike, has been granted by the Common Pleas Court, restraining the carmen for a period of seven days from circulating any printed matter warning persons not to ride on the cars, or patrolling railroad stations or their approaches, the vicinity of street car stopping points, the State Fair Grounds or their vicinity, or in any manner intimidating the employees or officers of the Street Railroad Company, or persons desiring to do business with it, or passengers. The Street Railway and Light Company in its petition for the injunction stated that owing to the friendly and partial attitude of the police department toward the defendants, it had received slight protection. Frank S. Monnell, attorney for the strikers, said that a strict interpretation of Judge Dillon's injunction order forbidding any one to warn visitors of the strike on the arrival at railway stations would bar the sale of newspapers about the stations. He declared that he would have the papers cited for contempt to convince the court that its ruling was impracticable.

#### Salem Shoe Workers Win.

Salem, Mass.—The strike of the United Shoe Workers of America for the purpose of abolishing the blacklist system has been won by its 1400 members. The firm of Straw & Dunham had locked out the men belonging to the organization. A conspiracy was proven to exist among the manufacturers to discharge all the union help in their employ. After the strike had been called, several of the smaller firms involved immediately signed an agreement with the union without any trouble, but six of the larger firms decided that they wanted to fight. But the solidarity expressed among the members of the union proved too much for them, and after a month's contest the manufacturers have settled with the United Shoe Workers of America, granting union recognition and a closed shop.

#### Eight-Hour Law Held Good.

Pittsburg, Pa.—In the case of John F. Casey, contractor, who was fined in quarter sessions court, the Superior Court has upheld the eight-hour labor law and affirmed the conviction of the contractor. The suit against Casey grew out of his employing men for nine and ten hours a day, while new filter beds were being constructed at the filtration plant. Westward & Casey had the contract for the work. An appeal was taken from the decision of the local court attacking the constitutionality of the law and contending it did not apply to municipal contracts. The Superior Court, in affirming the decree, says: "The ruling that a State may limit the hours of labor of its employees cannot be disputed, and that a person contracting with it is bound by such a regulation logically follows."

#### Ten Thousand Evicted Miners Camp.

Irwin, Pa.—An investigation of alleged peonage in the stockades of the coal companies in the Irwin fields may be undertaken by the Government. The foul and enslaving conditions unearthed at Schoenville last fall, it is said, will be duplicated in the present stockades maintained by the mine-owners. At the Madison camp, miners, their wives and children, live days on berries and mushrooms picked from the hillsides. At Salemville, Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L., was told of the attempt of the coal companies' representatives to close up a well adjoining one of the camps where the wives and children of the striking miners had been going for drinking water. The pump and well were owned by the congregation of a Greek Catholic

priest and time after time, with alternated cajolery and threats, agents of the coal barons sought to cut off this water supply. Unorganized, and speaking many different languages, the 20,000 miners who struck, have remained out for six months. The Pennsylvania Railroad practically controls the mining industry in this district.

#### Postal Clerks Protest.

Chicago.—Declaring, among other things, that the order of ex-President Roosevelt forbidding all agitation of legislation by postal employees was an infringement of American rights, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks held a warm series of sessions at their convention in this city. Among other resolutions passed was one declaring against night work on circular and advertising matter. "In many cases the rooms resemble a freight house" said one of the clerks, "and the place is clogged with merchandise and circular matter for which there is not a shadow of an excuse to cause the clerks to work at night. It is only in cases of emergency that the freight houses cause their men to work nights, and it is wrong to compel the postal employees to handle anything but the first and second-class mail."

#### Southwestern Miners Win.

Kansas City, Mo.—After nearly six months' duration the coal miners' strike in the southwestern district has come to an end. The arbitration point regarding future contract has been agreed to by operators and miners. This point has been the stumbling block of all negotiations. All the miners in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas are affected. They get an increase of 5½ per cent in wages, and agree to continue work for sixty days pending the making of a new agreement.

#### Human Limbs Sold Cheap.

Chicago.—According to a ruling of Attorney General Stead, reports of accidents made to the State factory inspector must be kept secret until two years have elapsed; this means that the maimed workers have little chance of bringing a successful damage suit in the State of Illinois. Cases have just come to light where the Continental Can Company paid Antony Szopinski \$9 for the loss of five fingers. The Greiss-Efleger Tanner Company paid Valentine Tezek \$10 for a right arm. The Adams West-Lake Company, for a lost finger on the right hand of Sara Curran, paid \$8. Chicago attorneys state that hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually saved to these companies by the ruling of Attorney General Stead.

#### 1,500,000 Unionists Parade.

Washington, D. C.—The total number of trades unionists on parade on Labor Day is conservatively estimated at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor as being 1,500,000 marchers. Of this number New York alone turned out over 75,000 and San Francisco 40,000. The startling feature of the New York parade was the number of banners deriding Judge Goff and his injunction which was carried by the cloak makers. Some of them read: "The Boss's Latest Masterpiece—Judge Goff. Goff to the Workers—Get Off the Earth. We appeal from Goff to the Court of the People."

#### Eight Hours for Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Organizing an eight-hour league which has the backing of every organization of labor in the city, a campaign of buttons, bearing the inscription "Eight Hours for Syracuse," and literature bearing upon the subject is being pushed with vigor in this city by the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, Boot and Shoe Workers, Horseshoers, Machinists, Pressmen, Retail Clerks, Pattern Makers, Molders, Beer Drivers, Malsters and four Garment Workers' Unions.

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## TRUE TALES OF THE JAPANESE.

By W. H. Y.

## II.

If one wishes to hear the Japanese condemned unanimously in every possible connection, and for every possible offence, he has but to make inquiries among the berry and vegetable commission merchants of Los Angeles County. It was from them that I heard many interesting and surprising things, some of which may bear repeating.

Ten years ago the berries and vegetables of Los Angeles were grown by Chinese gardeners, with a sprinkling of Americans and other white races. Five years later a few Japanese entered the field, but it was not until four years ago that they became a noticeable factor in the production of these goods for the market. Today it is common knowledge that they have a monopoly of the supply of both berries and vegetables, it being claimed by some that they raise at least 90 per cent of the crop.

But they have not been content with being mere gardeners and small ranchers; they have become commission merchants as well, and at present are striving for a monopoly in this field also. What the outcome of this latest development will be, cannot be accurately foretold, but the statements of the white commission men who claim that they cannot compete with the Japanese, that they are losing money, and that they intend to retire as soon as they can do so without too great a sacrifice, lead one to think that the end will not be eminently satisfactory from the standpoint of the white races.

The story of how the Japanese got their foothold in Los Angeles County is the same as that told in all sections of the State where they have become an important element in the community.

Briefly, a few of them went into the county as farm laborers, and more followed. Then a few began ranching on their own account, and this is how they did it. They offered higher rentals—sometimes a cash sum, but more frequently a share of the crop—than other races could pay, and usually greater in amount than the landowner himself could make by working the land; then they obtained a loan of money from some commission house with which to purchase the needed tools and supplies, and began the cultivation of the soil. For the most part they worked and lived in groups of from three to six, with the Japanese of widest experience at the head of affairs. It was he who carried on the business for the rest of the group, made the necessary arrangements for marketing the crop, for leasing the land, and for getting the advances from the commission house.

By experience and training the Japanese are excellent agriculturists. Furthermore, they are physically adapted to the work of gardening because of their small stature, which enables them to work all day in a stooping or squatting posture without tiring. They know how to get the greatest returns from the land, and consequently are able to raise larger crops than other races. Their working hours, when laboring for themselves, are limited only by physical endurance, and it has been claimed that they have been known to work their ranches by the light of lanterns and torches. Their standard of living is lower than that of the ordinary white rancher, although the educated Japanese is a "free spender" and desires as high a standard of living as does the white man. But it is not the competition of the latter class of Orientals that is feared by the workers of California.

In addition to all of these things, things in themselves which amply explain the situation, the average Japanese has absolutely no sense of business honor as commonly recognized by the people of civilized nations.

The Japanese is a plunger! He knows that he

has nothing to lose and everything to gain! If he fails to make money on his venture, he can quietly fold his tent in the dark of the night and steal away, leaving behind him any amount of unpaid claims. It is almost impossible to apprehend and bring such cases to justice, owing to the similarity of features among the members of the Japanese race, and also because of the ability of a Japanese to lie himself or his friends out of any ordinary difficulty.

Thus, with a lower standard of living, larger and better crops, and practically absolute freedom from the responsibility of meeting their obligations, the Japanese can undersell the white grower, and even the Chinaman, and thus obtain a monopoly of the market. There is no locality, so far as I know, in which any race has been able to withstand the competition of the Japanese. Even poor abused John Chinaman has been unable to do so.

As a consequence of the success of the first Japanese berry and vegetable growers, so many of this race have gone into gardening that they have oversupplied the market and greatly reduced the prices. This has meant subsequent losses during the last two years, not only to the growers, but also to the commission men. And, as could be expected, the losses suffered by the Japanese ranchers have resulted in a number of them breaking their contracts, ignoring the terms of their leases, and leaving the county with many debts unpaid.

When I asked why it was that the commission men advanced money to them, I was consistently told that they had to do it in order to get their supplies of berries and vegetables. If they didn't do it, others would, which would mean that the latter would get the profits coming from the handling of the crops of the Japanese to whom they had made the loans.

Perhaps, by way of explanation, it might be well to state that when a Japanese gets an advance, i. e., borrows money from a commission house or merchant, he at the time of signing a note and giving a crop mortgage also signs an agreement whereby he binds himself to market all of his berries or vegetables through that house or firm from which he has obtained the loan, agreeing to give a commission of 10 per cent to the house as payment for its services. The Japanese is eager and willing to become a party to such a proposition but he frequently fails to live up to its terms. He feels no twinge of conscience in marketing his crops through some other merchant, if the idea happens to appeal to him. He has even been known to give two or more first mortgages on the same crop, and then to plead "No sabe" when accused of the fact.

I have often wondered if Americans residing in Japan would be dealt with as leniently in breaches of business ethics and law as are the Japanese in the United States!

Various devices have been tried in an endeavor to draw up an agreement or contract whereby it would be impossible for the Japanese to break their promises, but I have yet to see any such contract which has served the purpose for which it was drawn.

Stories innumerable and without end have been told me by commission merchants and others concerning the financial loss sustained by them because of this trait of the Japanese race. In some cases the loss has amounted to thousands of dollars. When asked why a more serious effort were not made to collect these debts, commission men have informed me that if they did so they would be boycotted by the Japanese growers and forced out of business. They must get products with which to carry on their trade, and if they attempted to force the payment of these claims, the Japanese would stand together and refuse to have any dealings with their firms. One

thus realizes why it is that the commission dealers of Los Angeles County feel so strongly on the Japanese question.

The situation is made more critical by the fact that a number of Japanese commission houses have started up in business within the last two years, in direct competition with those of the whites. It is well known that a Japanese can trade more easily with his brethren than a white man can, and, as a consequence, there has been a shifting of trade to them, which has resulted in a most strenuous effort being made by the whites to retain their business. To do this some have gone so far as to hire Japanese buyers, who go through the country buying up the crops, making agreements, and in various other ways carrying on the business of their white employers. It was in this connection that I was told a most interesting tale some time ago by the sorely-perplexed proprietor of a certain commission firm of that city.

He said in part: "You see those two Japs over there? Well, I pay them \$15 a week to go out in the country and take care of my Jap growers. And do you know what that brown-skinned rascal with the white collar on did to me the other day? He went up to that phone of mine there in the office and called up some of my Jap growers with whom I have contracts for marketing their stuff and to whom I've loaned a lot of money, and told them to take their berries to Smith's store because they'd get higher prices for them than they could get if they brought them in here to me. All that day I kept wondering why I didn't get my regular amount of berries, and finally long towards evening I found out why. One of my cases with Smith's name on the express card was brought in here by accident, and from that I figured out what had happened. I accused the Jap of the trick and he said that he'd done it because the Japs could get better prices for their berries at Smith's store. I asked him what he thought I was paying him for—to run my business for me, or to run it for his Japanese friends. And yet, I can't do anything to him and he knows it. If I fire him, I'll be boycotted by the Jap growers and can't get any more berries from them. He knows all about my business, he has had full access to my books, and knows all about who my customers and growers are. I had to do it so that he could deal with the Jap growers. Yet I am sure that some of these mornings I'll wake up and find that he has gone into business on his own hook, and has taken all of my trade away from me. What am I going to do? If I don't hire a Jap buyer, I can't get any berries, but if I hire him, he cheats me and undermines my business at every stage of the game. If I fire him I'll be boycotted and can't get any berries. So I guess that about all that I can do is to sell out and let the Japs have the business. They're getting a pretty big part of it already and I'm losing money anyhow."

What do you think of such a situation? How do you like it?

What are you going to do about it?

(To be concluded.)

An attendant at a Kansas institute for the deaf and dumb was undergoing a pointless rapid-fire inquisition at the hands of a female visitor. "But how do you summon these poor mutes to church?" she asked finally, with what was meant to be a pitying glance at the inmates near by. "By ringing the dumb bells, madam," retorted the exasperated attendant.

Rita (looking at photo): "Oh, yes, he's handsome enough, but he's an awful bouncer." Stella: "What did he do?" Rita: "Didn't I tell you? He made an awful fuss with me one season, and then asked me if I thought that dad would object to him as a son-in-law. I said no, I thought not, and he went away and proposed to my sister."



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.  
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year.  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1910.

"The conditions of conquest are easy. We have but to toil awhile, endure awhile, believe always, and never turn back."—R. L. Stevenson.

The "call of the label" is still to be heard in the land. The appeal is not confined to unionists exclusively, for all friends of humanity are interested. Nevertheless, the labor movement has to lead the way, naturally.

The three papers on "True Tales of the Japanese" will be found exceedingly interesting. The writer is a well-known resident of California, who is using a nom de plume because it is necessary in his case for business reasons. If any sentimental person should imagine the Japanese an abused race, the characteristics described by W. H. Y. will have a tendency to dissipate the idea.

C. W. Post, to whom we will take pleasure in sending a marked copy of this issue, will not find the least sympathy in his "Hoodwinking the Clergy" story recently published. The Rev. Wm. Nat Friend shows the fallacy of the arguments advanced by the "open shopper" of Battle Creek, Michigan, and also tells in a sympathetic manner of the gains that Labor Sunday give the community.

It is too bad to shatter a "good thing," but so many of our esteemed contemporaries have printed articles about a bank owned and controlled by organized labor in the city of San Francisco, that we could almost imagine we heard the musical jingle of innumerable "twenties." As is not unusual, a story like this is touched up on its passage—hence the warning admonition to editors. The plain truth is that there is no bank in this city operated by trade unionists. We are all hopeful that some day there will be, but just at present it is in an embryo state, with more enthusiasm in sight than money!

There is little change in the upholsterers' situation. Pressure has been brought to bear on some of the installment houses to force them to oppose the reasonable schedule of the union. This is to be regretted, for these stores depend almost exclusively upon the wage earners for their business, they employ only one or two men, as a rule, and their interests should prompt them to take the other course. New York City is a competing point with San Francisco in the upholstering trade. Last week an agreement was signed between the employers and the men for a wage rate of \$4.50 a day and a forty-four hour week, except during the months of September, October, November and December, when the forty-seven hour week will prevail. The local upholsterers ask for an increase of from \$3.50 to \$4 a day.

## NORTH AND SOUTH.

It is doubtful if the labor movement knows of a more energetic and persistent effort to win than is now being made by the unionists—mainly of the iron trades—of the Pacific Coast.

The machinists of the northwest are standing firmly in the desire to gain the eight-hour day. Without much noise, perhaps without that support that should be their portion, they are determined to place themselves on an equality with their San Francisco brethren. In doing this they should be encouraged by their employers, for sooner or later the shorter workday will be a vital issue in every part of the land. It is just as well to follow up the wedge, introduced by the employers in part, and save needless trouble and expense.

In Los Angeles the reports show that public sentiment is veering toward the strikers. The people are beginning to see what it all means, and to realize that the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is actuated solely by commercial greed in its attitude. The infamous "Times," by reason of its opposition to unions, has naturally had more to do with the growth of the favorable sentiment than might appear at first glance.

A parade of the southern unionists will take place on Monday, October 3d, and the meeting during that week of the California State Federation of Labor convention will give opportunity for mass meetings.

The employers have found it impossible to secure adequate help. Nearly all the building operations are at a standstill.

The people generally, and the small merchants particularly, are becoming tired of the struggle. It means loss of trade. The assessment levied by the M. and M. is not being paid, excepting when that worst of all boycotts—the one levied by "big business" through the banks and kindred institutions—forces merchants to "come through."

Another source of satisfaction is the failure of the anti-picketing ordinance to accomplish its purpose.

The grocery store in the Labor Temple has proved a complete success. It is likely to become a fixture, and, as a sample of co-operation, has proved well worth watching.

A fake dynamiting story was sprung by the "antis." It caused some amusement, some annoyance, and illustrated to what extremes the M. and M. will go.

It is known that a few of San Francisco's merchants and manufacturers are contributing to the combine of the south. There is likelihood that publicity will be given to the names of these gentry. There are avenues aplenty in San Francisco for the distribution of surplus coin, without sending it to Los Angeles to disturb trade and attempt to defeat a legitimate struggle of the wage earners.

And all this turmoil hinges upon the proud refusal of organized employers to meet—to "recognize"—organized employees. Not only that, an exceedingly courteous letter from the unionists asking for a meeting was consigned to the waste paper basket. The latter will probably go down in history as the medium of defeat to a cabal dangerous to the peace of the country and entirely out of keeping with the times.

## THE PATTERN MAKERS' PRESIDENT.

James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, addressed the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday evening. His talk was excellent, both as regards matter and manner. In simple language Mr. Wilson impressed upon the delegates the advantages of high dues as an offensive and defensive adjunct of the cause. He said the pat-

tern makers had more money, per capita, than any other organization in the country, with the result that, in time of trouble, they were able to support their members. The speaker also aptly illustrated the power of concentrated effort, and told of the ability of one or two men in an organization to sway the other members when a righteous cause required recognition. The movement, Mr. Wilson added, was passing through an educational period, and needed the best thought and effort of unionists.

## THE COLUMBUS STREET CAR TROUBLE.

From the Berkeley (Cal.) "Independent" we clip the following excerpts from its special correspondent's account of the industrial turmoil existing in Columbus, Ohio, because of the street car strike:

"One morning about six months ago, E. K. Stewart, general manager of the Columbus Railway and Light Company, which operates the street-car lines in Columbus, came down to his office to find some four or five hundred of his motormen and conductors had organized a union.

"Stewart was furious. It had been eighteen years since he had had a union to deal with. Back in 1892 a union had been organized and a strike for higher wages had resulted. At that time Stewart granted the increase so as to end the strike, but in a few weeks he smashed the union by discharging every man who had any of the qualities of a leader.

"I broke up one union and I'll break up this one," Stewart is reported to have declared, when he heard this last time that his men had organized.

"He started in to keep his word. Within a few weeks, more than twenty-five of the most influential union motormen and conductors had lost their jobs.

"Then there was a strike, but it lasted only five days. On May 4th, Stewart signed an agreement agreeing not to discriminate against members of the union in the future, to take back all of the union men discharged without just cause, and to give all his motormen and conductors, non-union and union, an increase of a cent and a half an hour in wages.

"What has happened after this agreement was signed is explained to the public by the State Board of Arbitration, which held a session of three weeks investigating the charges of the union that Stewart had deliberately set about to break up the union after he had signed an agreement not to interfere with it.

"The State Board found Stewart and his company guilty of having broken the agreement of May 4th. The board reported that Stewart started within a few days after the agreement was signed and began discharging union men. During a period covering nearly two months every man discharged was a union man. In the case of collisions union men were discharged, while non-union men, who were equally to blame, were not even reprimanded. There were a number of fights between union and non-union men, but in every case, according to the State Board of Arbitration, it was the union man who lost his job.

"It was a clear case of 'do up the union,' and at midnight after the State's Arbitration Board had made public its report, the men struck.

"That was nine weeks ago. The strike is still on, with little chance for a settlement in sight. The men are fighting for a 'closed shop' with absolute recognition of the union and a further increase in wages, so that all motormen and conductors shall be paid 25 cents an hour for the first year and 27 cents an hour thereafter. But the strikers have been willing to arbitrate from the first. Stewart is still standing by his declaration that he'll break the union and that there's nothing to arbitrate."



### NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX. Importing a Population for Hawaii.

It was long ago demonstrated conclusively by experiment that no good can result from an attempt to fuse the blood of the white man with that of the yellow and the brown. Yet the sugar planters of Hawaii, while talking enthusiastically about the Americanization of the Territory, have filled it up with Chinese and Japanese, Porto Ricans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Filipinos and Russians, and would have the rest of the community believe that from this mixture of incompatibles they can concoct an American citizenship worthy to rank with the citizenship of other communities.

It may even be true that the majority of the immigrants brought to Hawaii turn out to be peaceable, law-abiding home builders who really desire and work for the prosperity of the country. But they are not American in color, ideas, ideals or customs. For the most part they remain Portuguese, Spaniards, Filipinos, Porto Ricans, Japanese—whatever they were when their passages to Hawaii were paid by a beneficent Government or charitable sugar-planters' association. And the fact that there is comparatively little intermarriage among the various races, though a disproof of the beautiful theory of those idealists who believe that all men are brothers and should marry with their brothers' sisters of whatever race, color or previous conditions of servitude, is probably the chief redeeming feature of Hawaii's assisted immigration work as now carried on. Miscegenation is not looked upon with favor in other American communities and there appears no good reason why it should be considered good for Hawaii.

Yet if the various races do not coalesce, how is it possible to make one people of them? The Territory of Hawaii, therefore, is impaled on the horns of a dilemma—a most uncomfortable situation, to put it mildly.

For decades the planters have been paying a labor wage upon which a white man would starve, and it goes sadly against the grain, with capital, to raise wages. The planters say they cannot afford to pay higher wages than they now pay—yet Ewa plantation in 1909 netted approximately \$1,000,000. The plantation could have paid every one of its field and mill hands double the wages that they were paid and still would have cleared many hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company cleared during the year 1909 a million and a half dollars—yet could not afford to pay its laborers a fair wage. The plantations of the Island of Kauai netted over a million and three-quarters dollars—but when the question of increasing wages was brought up the planters held up their hands in horror and had terrible visions of imminent bankruptcy.—Edward P. Irwin, in the October "Pacific Monthly."

\* \* \*

### Stealing From the Consumer.

New York is experiencing some grades of municipal government "insurgency" that are noteworthy. Among them is the administration of Clem Driscoll as Commissioner of Weights and Measures. He took office when it was considered unprofessional to work. In two months he has done work enough to save New York City from being swindled out of \$13,000,000 during the balance of 1910.

Mr. Driscoll's latest move is to propose selling eggs and bread by weight. He has found an old ordinance providing for it.

His inspectors began with the hucksters. They confiscated false weighing scales, double-bottomed measures, weights bored out and filled with paraffin and cork, dented-in liquid measures and a host of other contraptions.

Then they went after the middle-class retailers. They found scales so clogged with dirt they couldn't register correctly. Retail dealers were

buying milk from wholesalers in cans so battered they wouldn't hold within two or three quarts of the required forty.

Driscoll's men piled up thousands of these fraudulent weights and measures in a huge heap in City Hall Park. Then, for an object lesson, men with axes destroyed every device. The fragments were towed down the bay and dumped in, to give the fishes new scales.

Finally the crusade worked up to the big fellows—the wholesalers. Then Driscoll bumped into the trade custom.

The ribbon bolt not as long as labeled. The marked 72-90 sheets that measure in reality from 65 to 68 by 86 to 88 inches. The legal 174-pound potato barrel holding but 140 pounds. The carton weighing with the butter, the canvas with the ham, the half-pound wooden spreader with the meat. The lace not so wide as marked. All trade customs. Honest because everybody does it.

It would take too long to tell the whole of the story—how foreign manufacturers had been ordered to label goods falsely and how \$1,000,000 worth had been seized. One New York manufacturer had sold yearly 100,000 fraudulent scales. He may renew the profitable business, but it will not be while Mr. Driscoll is in office! Other manufacturers were discovered who paid men top-notch salaries to show merchants how to falsify accurate scales.

\* \* \*

### The Work of Protecting Health.

California's State Board of Health has enlisted the support of the press in its propaganda to save valuable lives to the community and to endeavor to prevent the spread of disease. The "Labor Clarion" is glad of the opportunity to enroll itself among the papers publishing data furnished by the health authorities. Here is a contribution sent to this office:

"Last year there were approximately 200 less deaths from typhoid fever than there were in 1906. As not more than one case of typhoid fever in ten ordinarily results in death, it is computed that there were 2000 less cases of typhoid last year than in 1906. The expenditure for the services of nurses and physicians in a case of typhoid fever is seldom less than \$300, and sometimes amounts to many thousands of dollars. Without taking account of loss of time and impaired earning capacity, and taking the very low estimate of \$300 as a basis, it will be seen that the 2000 less typhoid cases represent a saving of \$600,000. This saving of lives and expenditure of money is due in a large measure to the installation of sewage disposal plants that prevent the hardy typhoid bacillus from passing into the streams that supply California towns with water."

\* \* \*

### Waste of Life in Mines.

The National Conservation Congress in St. Paul on September 8th adopted a platform that contained many good things. Not only was conservation urged for natural resources, but the more important function of protecting human life was considered. Here are two paragraphs worth reading carefully:

"Regarding the waste of life in transportation and in mining operations, we recommend legislation increasing the use of proper safeguards for the conservation of life. And we also recommend that in order to make better provision for procuring the health of the nation a department of public health be established by the National Government.

"We recommend the adequate maintenance of a national conservation commission to investigate natural resources of the country and cooperate with the work of the State conservation commissions, and we urge the legal establishment and maintenance of conservation commissions or corresponding agencies on the part of all of the States of the Union."

### FROM A. F. OF L. LABEL DEPARTMENT. By Thomas F. Tracy.

While it is apparent to all who have given any consideration to the matter that the promotion of the sale of union-made products is on the increase, nevertheless the fact remains that some of our affiliated organizations who are not as strong in numbers as others, are entitled to receive greater support and encouragement.

One of our affiliated organizations in particular, the Tobacco Workers' International Union, in its efforts to organize the men and women engaged in that industry, is combated by a combination which is probably about the largest in this country, the American Tobacco Company.

In a recent investigation made by one of the departments of the Federal Government, it was reported that more than 85 per cent of the smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarettes made in this country are the output of that combination familiarly known as the "trust." Not only was this demonstrated in the investigation, but it was also reported that a great percentage of the product of this trust was not tobacco at all, but a cheap substitute therefor.

At the present time, the Tobacco Workers' International Union has agreements with some sixty factories located in various parts of the United States and Canada who are manufacturing smoking, chewing tobacco, snuff, and cigarettes that bear the label of that organization.

If our members and friends would give greater attention when making purchases of this character, and insist that the union label should appear upon every package they purchase, it will be but a short time before this organization, which is making such a splendid struggle, would be numbered among the largest organizations in affiliation with this department and with the A. F. of L.

Not only are they urged to do their duty in this direction, but to insist upon the union label appearing upon all purchases that they make, no matter what the character of the article might be. As stated above, the demand for union-labeled products is on the increase, and if during the coming year we keep alive the activity that has been displayed in the past, it is bound to be of benefit to the affiliated organizations.

### NEXT TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Official announcement of the Seventh International Congress on Tuberculosis has been made from the American headquarters by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The congress will be held in Rome in 1911, from September 24th to 30th. This gathering, which meets every three years, and was last held in Washington, D. C. in 1908, will be under the direct patronage of the King and Queen of Italy. The Secretary-General is Professor Vittorio Ascoli, and the President Professor Guido Baccelli.

It is expected that an American Committee of One Hundred will be appointed as the official body representing the United States. Estimating on the present rate of increase, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis announces that the American committee will be able to give a most flattering report at the congress. They will be able to announce that the number of tuberculosis agencies in this country has tripled in the three years since the last International Congress, and that more than twice as much money is being spent in the fight against consumption by private societies and institutions, and also that the appropriations for tuberculosis work by Federal, State, municipal, and county authorities have quadrupled.

The congress at Rome will be in three sections, that on etiology and causes of tuberculosis, on pathology and therapeutics, both medical and surgical; and on social defense against tuberculosis.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 16, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Kelly.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All officers present with the exception of Secretary Gallagher, who was excused. Delegate French was appointed secretary pro tem.

**Credentials**—Cooks' Helpers—Ed. Fennessy, vice James King. Carpenters, No. 483—D. Ryan, vice Peter McCarthy. Carpenters, No. 304—D. Hopp. Beer Drivers—J. Follmer, vice Geo. Wagner. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From International Slate Workers' Union, acknowledging receipt of \$5. From Baggage Messengers, Undertakers, Machinists, No. 68, Bindery Women, Stable Employees, and Pile Drivers, inclosing donations to the Los Angeles strikers. From Delegate Parker, asking permission to add two or three more words to his minority report; permission granted. From Steam Shovel Men, No. 29, inclosing copy of telegram received from T. J. Dolan, secretary-treasurer of their International Union, relative to jurisdictional dispute and stating that no local agreement would be binding internationally; also the proposed agreement of the Steam Shovel Men and Hoisting Engineers approved by the Building Trades Council, a copy of which agreement was ordered sent to the two local unions. From W. N. Bush, of the Polytechnic High School, acknowledging donation of \$33 from Musicians' Union, No. 6. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular monthly meeting to be held Sunday, September 18th. From Cigar Makers' Union of Ybor, Florida, acknowledging receipt of donation of \$50. From the American Federation of Labor, giving information relative to the bonding of financial officers of the unions throughout the country. From President Gompers, stating he regretted his inability to visit the Pacific Coast as directed by the Toronto Convention, but hoped to be able to journey westward in the near future. From secretary of the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of communication from John R. Alpine, president of the International Union of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, and urging a reply from Water Workers' Union, No. 12306, for the information of the executive council of the A. F. of L. Resolution from Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of North Abington, Mass., requesting that trade unionists purchase union-labeled goods. From Steam Engineers' Union of Stockton, stating that the industrial troubles in that city would prevent them from contributing to the Los Angeles strikers. From S. F. Newspaper Publishers' Association, advising the Council of a meeting to be held with the sub-committee of the executive committee of the Labor Council in the St. Francis Hotel on Friday afternoon, September 16th. From Hualapi Miners' Union, W. F. M., Cerbat, Ariz., contributing \$10 to the unionists of Los Angeles; also a personal donation from Bro. J. B. Wilson of \$2. Referred to Organizing Committee—From S. F. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, protesting against the affiliation of a body of handy-men, whose admission would be detrimental to the stone industry. Referred to Executive Committee—From Upholsterers, No. 28, asking for a boycott against the firm of Lachman Bros., 2019 Mission street. Referred to Strike Campaign Committee—From H. H. Russell of Los Angeles, protesting against alleged unfair treatment by the Los Angeles committee. Referred to Label Section—From Detroit Cigar Makers' Union, giving history of non-union conditions prevailing in that city, and warning trade unionists against patronizing the Green Seal cigar and other brands manufactured by the Ideal

Cigar Company of Detroit. From Thomas F. Tracy, stating that the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was giving moving picture shows, exhibiting labels, cards and buttons, and advising Council that the cost of exhibiting same would be borne by the International, providing the advertising expenses were paid and a suitable hall procured. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., notifying unions that the fiscal year closed September 30th, and that the vote of delegates to the annual convention would be based upon the average membership from reports made during the year. From Detroit Cigar Makers' Union, giving the names of unfair brands of cigars manufactured in that city. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Commonwealth Club of California, advising Council of suggested plans for a reformatory, and inviting a committee to visit San Quentin Prison some Saturday night when the prison board is acting on applications for parole; also inclosing copy of letter from W. A. Gates, secretary of the State Board of Charities and giving information about reformatories in other sections of the country. Delegate Johnson of the law and legislative committee asked that three additional delegates be appointed to confer with the Commonwealth Club. The Council complied with the request, and the chair appointed Delegates French, Wisler and Fields. Referred to New Business—From the A. F. of L., call for convention to be held in St. Louis, Monday, November 14th.

A communication was received from Fred Sibert, asking that the Council and affiliated unions send delegates to a meeting to be held at 49 Duboce avenue, Tuesday evening, September 20th, to protest against the extradition of J. W. Ezoslos, a Russian revolutionist held in jail in the city of Boston. The Council complied with the request, and the chair appointed Delegates Rizzo, Schulberg and Doyle.

A communication was received from S. H. O'Sullivan, protesting against charter amendment No. 35, dealing with salaries paid employees of the County Recorder's office, which was referred to the law and legislative committee.

A large number of communications was received from candidates for office replying to questions propounded by the law and legislative committee on matters of importance to the interests of the workers. These communications were referred to the law and legislative committee for analysis.

**Reports of Unions**—Newspaper Solicitors—The S. F. "Sun" is employing twelve of their men and is a thoroughly union paper. Machinists—Several hundred men engaged in the strikes of Los Angeles and northwest, and 6000 men out in various parts of the country; friends are requested not to travel over the Missouri Pacific or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads; have voted to continue the \$1 per week assessment indefinitely. Bakers—Business poor; urge a demand for union-labeled bread. Upholsterers—Men went out on strike Monday, September 12th, for an increase of wages; 150 men out. Delegate Rosenthal read a report on the causes of the controversy, and urged delegates to assist the upholsterers by using their influence with the installment houses of the city to recognize the scale; one large and several small firms have conceded the union schedule; it was also voted to continue the Los Angeles assessment. Newspaper Carriers—Asked advisability of appointing committee to visit unions to further the interest of the carriers; President Kelly said it would be proper to appoint such a committee. Cooks—Donated \$150 to Los Angeles and \$50 to Spokane strikers. Steam Shovel Men—Propose to form a District Council for men in country districts; organization engaged in four strikes; also called attention to dual organization in this city. Cooks' Helpers

**Hansen & Elrick**  
FURNISHERS  
HATTERS  
353 MONTGOMERY  
766 MARKET  
1105 FILLMORE

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to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

## Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

### Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.  
26 Third St.  
72 Market St. 605 Kearny St.  
Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

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ask for

### G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St.,  
Opp. Stockton St.



## When the Eyes Tire

WHEN the print blurs—when the head aches, remember that Crawford's glasses give clear and distinct vision. soothe the tired nerves and strengthen the sight. Made to Order from \$2.50 up. Also large assortment of ready-made glasses from 50c up. Call and get an Eyeglass Cleaner Free.

### CARROLL CRAWFORD

The Reasonable and Reliable Optician

3020 Sixteenth Street

One Quarter Block from Owl Drug Company's Store

## Boom the Label

Modern Methods  
First-Class Work



## EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only  
LAUNDRY  
USING THE  
UNION LABEL

Ring up } Market 1511  
or Home M 1511



—Argonaut Hotel a union house; difficulty with Corey settled. Bartenders—Urge a demand for union button. Chauffeurs—Union making good progress; request a demand for card.

**Label Section**—Called the attention of the Council to the recent exhibition of Home Industry products which consisted mostly of non-union goods, and requested that Delegate Rosenthal give the matter his attention. Delegate Rosenthal stated that he addressed the Home Industry League on the importance of co-operation with the labor movement by advocating the union label. The law and legislative committee was requested to investigate the Kansas Bureau of Labor and Industry, which bureau looked after the welfare of the wage earners of that State. The Council complied with the request.

**Executive Committee**—The committee recommended that the communication from Willapa Labor Council be filed; concurred in. The communication from Homer D. Call, International President of Butchers' Union, was laid over waiting further information; concurred in. The communication from Steam Engineers, No. 64, relative to the United Milk Company, was placed in the hands of the secretary to bring about a conference with parties in interest; concurred in. On jurisdictional dispute between the District Council of Painters and Carriage Workers, No. 6, a communication from Secretary Morrison was read containing the information that the Boston Convention had granted jurisdiction to the Painters. The committee recommended that inasmuch as the Auto and Carriage Painters, No. 603, had waived the initiation fee and agreed to take in members of No. 6, in good standing, upon the payment of one month's dues, that Carriage Workers, No. 6, surrender to Auto Painters, No. 603, painters now members of No. 6 and working at the craft. After considerable discussion the recommendation was concurred in by a vote of 35 in favor, 34 against. The request for a boycott on the Ingleside Dairy was laid over for one week, no committee appearing from the Milk Wagon Drivers. The death of the mother of Bro. Hollis was reported, and the secretary was instructed to send a letter of condolence.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Order of Business**—The minority and majority reports of the law and legislative committee on Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1 was, on motion, laid over for one week and made a special order for next Friday evening, at 9 p. m.

**New Business**—President James Wilson of the Pattern Makers' League of North America was introduced by President Kelly, and addressed the Council. (See summary of his remarks in another column.)

Delegate Michelson called attention to his motion regarding the change in the Gallagher-Marsh system of shorthand in the public schools, and stated that now the books were printed outside of this State. The matter was referred to the executive committee.

A communication was read by Delegate Gildea, relative to the strike in southern California, and after some discussion it was referred to the strike campaign committee.

**Receipts and Expenses**—Receipts, \$581. Expenses, \$164.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

### GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. \*\*\*

## Thrust and Parry

"Any combination which seeks to deprive a great and necessary department of human activity of that which is so absolutely essential to it, is manifestly and emphatically against public policy and is illegal in its purpose. To sustain it would be to approve of what strikes directly at the public welfare. Such a policy is against public morals. It is highly contrary to public welfare. It is an obstruction of the liberty of the citizen and is contrary to public policy to the extent that the combination to attain it is unlawful."—Bush Finnell, attorney of San Francisco's Citizens' Alliance.

Mr. Finnell's argument evidently is that trade unions are unlawful because they are combinations seeking to "deprive a great and necessary department of human activity," i. e., they interfere with the desire of some employers to work their help as many hours as they possibly can. That this is a "policy against public morals" will not be admitted. Rather is it universally admitted, or practically so, as necessary to raise barriers against selfishness and greed, and the labor movement is one of these barriers. The "liberty of the citizen" is a threadworn fallacy, for exactly the same reason that there is all the difference in the world between "citizen" and "citizens." Mr. Finnell had better keep to the law. He will help the trade unionists by so doing, and prevent further incursions into a strange field.

"The editor of the 'Argonaut' imagines that there would be no great difficulty in raising a very considerable sum to fight aggressive unionism in the city of San Francisco. And the very men who would give most liberally and cheerfully to such a fund would go on giving their building contracts to Johnny Mahoney, than whom no privately better nor publicly more mischievous man is to be found on the Yerba Buena peninsula."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

Yes, Mr. Mahoney gets out of his "class"—as a large contractor he recognizes the right of the workers to organize, he does business with them in their collective capacity, and he has shown a broad-minded spirit that runs afoul of the "Argonaut" temperament. And for all of this Mr. Mahoney is to be congratulated. He represents progress. His attitude is one that points the way to larger citizenship. As for "aggressive unionism," all movements of the wage earners are so called by the "Argonaut," with occasional rare exceptions. When it comes to raising money—just remember Herbert George and his \$10,000 a year!

They were standing at the front gate. "Won't you come into the parlor and sit a little while George, dear?" "N-no, I guess not," replied George, hesitatingly. "I wish you would," the girl went on. "It's awfully lonesome. Mother has gone out, and father is up-stairs groaning with rheumatism in the legs." "Both legs?" asked George. "Yes, both legs." "Then I'll come in a little while."

## UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

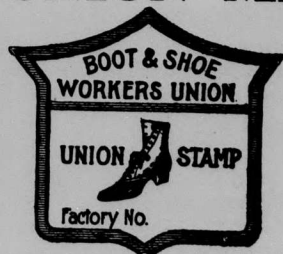
### Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

### Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



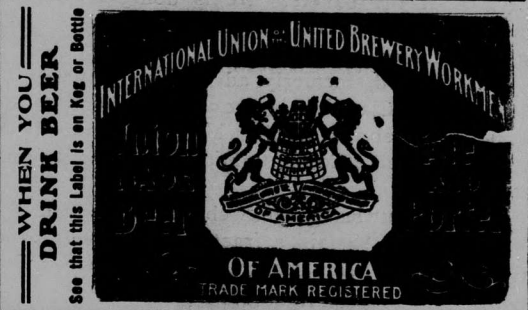
246 SUMMER STREET

## Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Sept., Silver on Black.

## Summerfield & Haines

### UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

### Perkins Rubber Heel

WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO





### Notes in Union Life

The following-named unionists have answered the last call: William M. Gregg of the plumbers and gas fitters, August Borgeson of the concrete workers, Peter Jacobs of the millmen (No. 422), Paul H. T. Jurgens of the carpenters (No. 1082), Thomas P. Waters of the riggers and stevedores and the bartenders, Thomas Murphy of the riggers and stevedores, Robert Miller of the teamsters (No. 85) and Albert Paaren of the lathers.

Marcel Wille was traveling through the States of Iowa and Illinois a few weeks ago in the interests of the bakers. He is doing organizing work, and in several of the larger cities spoke at trade-union meetings.

E. J. Wood, formerly advertising manager of the "Labor Clarion," is proudly proclaiming the arrival of a son and heir. Mrs. Wood and babe are doing well. Congratulations are heartily tendered.

Harvey Tuttle of the web pressmen had the misfortune to sustain a fracture of the left hand on September 17th, when a roll of paper fell on him.

At the last meeting of the San Jose Woman's Union Label League, a delegation was present from the Farmers' Union, consisting of Homer A. Craig, P. B. Payne and County Agent Herron. Each spoke upon the benefits of co-operation between unionists and farmers, and they were followed by speakers in behalf of organized labor.

The Vallejo Trades and Labor Council is seriously considering invoking the recall provision of the city charter against two of the trustees who were elected on a platform calling for municipal ownership of public utilities, and who straightway voted against bonding the city for an electric light and power plant.

Last Tuesday the State convention of the International Women's Union Label League was called to order in Pasadena. The business of the sessions was devoted to the union label.

The theatrical stage employees have decided to create a permanent fund for the relief of members in need. Twelve applications for affiliation were received at this week's meeting, and a third donation of \$100 made to the Los Angeles strikers.

Fifty-one applicants formed a formidable class initiated into the Steam Laundry Workers' Union last Monday evening. All the local members competing were elected International officers. President Fred Grahame will represent the organization at the coming convention of the A. F. of L.

On October 1st the new wage scale of the barbers will take effect. An assessment of \$1 on the membership will provide funds to maintain conditions.

A co-operative union bakery for the making of French and Italian bread is contemplated. This is an excellent idea. With only a percentage of the support to which such an establishment should be entitled, it would soon develop into a paying proposition, besides showing the employers that it is unnecessary to run a shop seven days a week and pay small wages.

The Farmers' Union of Colorado has taken a decided stand for the union label. As a result, merchants in several of the large cities of the east have stocked up with union-label goods. This support is splendid, and some day the farmers will, by the exercise of their purchasing power, render valuable assistance to the labor movement all over the country.

The machinists are going to pay their heavy assessment indefinitely—until victory rests with their comrades making such a gallant fight. If you have to travel, don't use the Missouri Pacific or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

So general is the interest in England in the question of woman suffrage that the London "Times" devoted nearly four columns to recording the ayes and noes in the House of Commons on the second reading of what was called the conciliation bill, and on the motion to refer it to a committee of the whole House.

The bill extends the privilege of the suffrage to women householders and to women occupiers of premises valued at \$50 a year. It is estimated that its passage would enable about 1,000,000 women to vote. Nine-tenths of them would be householders, and the rest would be small shopkeepers, typewriters and the like, who rent offices that cost them \$50 a year. Joint occupiers of rented premises would also be allowed a vote, provided each had a \$50 interest in the premises. These provisions would make it possible for a sailor or traveling man to have his house rented in his wife's name, so that she might vote in his absence.

The bill was advanced to a second reading by a majority of 110, composed of members of all parties. The cabinet itself was divided, fifteen ministers voting for the bill, and sixteen, including the prime minister and Mr. Churchill, voting against it. Nine former Conservative ministers supported it, including Mr. Balfour, the last Conservative premier, and twelve opposed it.

### FROM THE DETROIT CIGAR MAKERS.

We beg to call your attention to the fact that the Detroit Cigar Company, Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of the Green Seal and Libra, 10c. brands; Silver Seal, Noname, Little Cupid, Rosy Light, 5c. brands, have reduced the price on some of the 10c. brands from \$3 to \$3.50 per M., they also claim they cannot pay the union scale of prices on the 5c. brands.

We tried all honorable means to settle this difficulty as they have declared themselves for an open shop and no argument on earth can change their intention.

You will readily understand that unless the manufacturers find that there is a demand for the union label, they consider it of no importance, which will result in destroying the conditions which we now enjoy after years of struggle through our organized effort. In order to maintain these conditions and to still further improve them we appeal to you for your co-operation.

Joint Advisory Board of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 22, and Cigar Packers' Union, No. 284.

DAVID S. JONES, Business Agent.

### STATE FEDERATION NOTICES.

Some unions have elected delegates to the Los Angeles convention of the State Federation of Labor, and the secretaries have overlooked sending in the credentials. It is necessary that this matter should receive prompt attention.

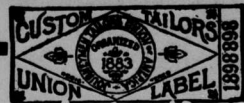
If a sufficient number of delegates notify Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg of their intention to leave on the evening of Saturday, October 1st, on the "Lark," at 8 p. m., a special car will be engaged.

Prompt compliance to these two requests will facilitate the work of the secretary-treasurer.

### ORPHEUM.

The enterprise which has made the Orpheum what it is is particularly instanced in next week's program. Howard and Howard will head the bill; they are both capital singers and comedians. Baseballitis, a comedy, will introduce the Evers-Wisdom Company. Fred Singer will present an ambitious musical novelty called "The Violin-maker of Cremona." Tom Smith and the Three Peaches will appear in a comedy called "Their First Lesson." The holdovers are all good. They include Linton and Laurence, The Waterbury Brothers and Tenny, Lane and O'Donnell, and the great hit, "Dinkelspiel's Christmas."

## UNION MEN



**Have  
Your Suits  
Made  
to Order**

It means more money kept at home and more employment. Every ready-made suit you wear means more money sent East and less employment here. We make good suits to order as low as

**\$3000**

and made by Union Tailors in our own shop.

**Kelleher & Browne**

The Irish Tailors

7th Street at Market

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 O'clock

### Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD  
OFFICE STATIONERY

**Regal Typewriter Paper**

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY  
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

ESTABLISHED 1853

**Thomas**  
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast  
27 Tenth St., San Francisco

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266 SUTTER STREET  
1453 POLK STREET  
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HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING

MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

Phones: Franklin 216 Franklin 217 Home Phone S 3135

**Kelly's**  
FINE EQUIPAGES

Limousines and Automobiles  
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages  
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*



**BY WHAT AUTHORITY?**

By Wm. Nat Friend.

It is interesting to see labor-loving San Francisco amazed that the subject of organized labor has sufficient religious value to be with propriety talked about in the churches. But the manner in which that wonder expresses itself indicates the rigidity with which the general public regards the functions of the church. It is voiced in the words of the ancient Pharisees: "By what authority doest thou these things?"

If the Scripture is opened for answer, the very first message is about the toiling days of God. They were appointed in their duration. There was the rest in between. There was the rest-day of the week. The very atmosphere breathes pride in an honest day's toil. By the sweat of man's brow did he begin to earn his bread. It was not written that he should serve to feed the man who did not work. Moses was an industrial leader. As a last means of defense he had to resort to the most gigantic strike on earth, and against the most arbitrarily entrenched plutocracy of the ancient world.

There is no question but that God's right arm was in the struggle for the life of his toil-ground children. When the triumph came, this same Moses gave God-sanctioned laws for shorter hours and better pay, and more sanitary conditions and more humane treatment for the workmen. The brute creation also felt the lift of their kindly spirit under the inspiration that "thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." Who does not know that the spirit of the Scripture is bound up industrially in the declaration that "The laborer is worthy of his hire?"

Then when I see Jesus, with his thirty years of training, in the carpenter shop of Nazareth, coming forth from this scriptural background, I am sure that on the eve of Labor Day he would be doing just what we imperfectly tried to do in his name. He would be no respecter of persons. He would challenge wrong wherever he found it. But he would have more praise for endeavor and struggle. He would give us all encouragement wherever he found us striving for human betterment. He would assure us that it is right to be for men before money, persons before property, and we would come away in the spirit of Paul of the Tarsus Tent Makers' Union, ready to be all things of helpfulness and sacrifice to all men if, in the struggle to bind them into a more useful body, we might save some.

But if that is not enough authority for doing these things in the house of worship, then consider some of the fruits of labor. The church has preached and prayed for relationships among men that would give every man a chance to have hours of leisure and days of rest and means for self-respecting living among his fellows. It has looked for and urged the establishment of agencies that would help to bring these things about. When we have discovered an organization that is struggling, though often roughly and imperfectly, to accomplish some of these results, shall we not give attestation to its religious value to society, and help by all in our power to increase the efficiency of such uplifting principles as it puts to practical use?

You, whose Christian zeal eats itself up in doing good to your down-trodden fellow man, whose ambition as a Christian is to care for the widow and orphan, and defend the helpless, look now, I say, into the inside pocket of your coat and see if the union label is there. "No," you say, "it is not." Do you know what that means? It means that for yourself you cannot be sure that some poor starving widow in the sweatshops of New York has not dragged out miserable hacking hours of a never-ending day putting your clothes together for a pittance that does not begin

to feed her or the babes in the squalid back room of a lightless tenement.

However veiled, my friends, these things do certainly suggest the influence and authority of the Head of the church. If there is mischance and envy and selfishness at work along with them, then only the more should those who love the best strive to help make that best the most prominent and interesting and worth while to those to whom the opportunity belongs. There is evil enough in all of us that if emphasized would forever condemn us.

So it should be with the ranks of the toilers struggling up. Think of the blessings of shorter hours and the living wage and sanitary conditions of work. Think of the safety to the consumer as well as the worker that the union label on his goods insures. One does not have to worry about sweatshop or underfed and worn-out women. I know that there are mistakes made and violence sometimes spreads its accidental appearance so large that we get lost in doubts. But the struggle is manifestly toward the best methods, and the church should be promoting their possibilities.

You may have read the costly quarter-page advertisements of Charles W. Post of Battle Creek, Michigan, in the morning dailies in which he has declared in big black headlines that the American Federation of Labor has been "Hoodwinking the Clergy" into observing Labor Sunday, though it is "an organization with a record for violence, crime and murder the like of which the world has never seen."

The vitriol of the article condemns it. The marks of the cereal advertiser covers it with suspicion. To quote Mr. Post's own words in the "ad" undoubtedly "There's a reason."

A man who brags about giving a four hundred thousand dollar sanatorium that was a white elephant on his hands to his own labor trust, for a widow and orphans' home, who admits that he offered Mr. Roosevelt a hundred thousand dollars a year to become president of it, and who spends so much good money attacking the labor organizations that his National Manufacturers' Association cannot control, does not come into the court of public sympathy with clean hands.

American workingmen are not looking for the charity of benevolent despotism. A man who pretends to be the friend of humanity and then publicly admits that he has made such grossly disproportionate profit off the sale of common staple foodstuffs, that he can afford to fight independent trade unionism in costly fashion, does not seem to me to offer much of religious value for such a time or place as the church.

But whatever may be the final judgment upon the sins of the capitalistic class that he so adroitly represents, this is true to every minister's own knowledge, that the American Federation of Labor has not been "hoodwinking the clergy" in this matter. For many years our leaders in the ministry have been trying to bring about such an opportunity as Labor Sunday affords. When the American Federation, representing so much of organized labor in the country, was brought to see the honest endeavor of the church to get very close to the men who toil, it was hoodwinked, if anybody was, into calling out its men to observe this day in the House of God.

But I do not think anybody has been hoodwinked. It has been good for every fair-minded man. It is rational and healthy. It is encouraging to all those who want to march shoulder to shoulder, to get a grip on the God-ward side of their ambitions. In fact, as I present to you some of these values of the labor movement, you group them with other efforts that are being made by the Christian men who are going up and down our land today crying out for common honesty

### New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon. MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE. EUGENE AND WILLIE HOWARD in their latest hit "The Porter and the Salesman"; BASEBALLS, A Modern Skit on the National Game played by the Evers-Wisdom Company; FRED SINGER, The Violinmaker of Cremona; TOM SMITH and THE THREE PEACHES; LINTON and LAURENCE; WATERBURY BROTHERS and TENNY; LANE AND O'DONNELL; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Immense Hit of the New York Lambs' Club Sketch, DINKELSPIEL'S CHRISTMAS, by George V. Hobart.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.



WE ARE SHOWING  
FOR THE FALL SEASON  
A Large and Complete Stock of

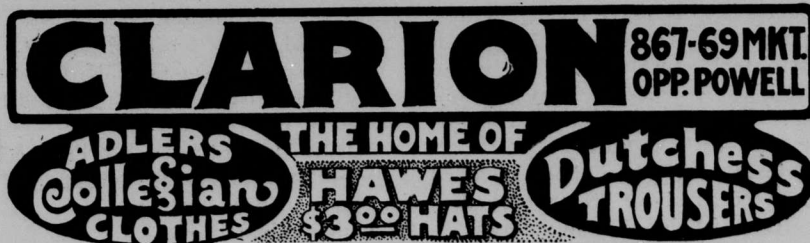
# Union Made

MEN'S and BOYS' Apparel

Consisting of

Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Shirts  
Neckwear, Etc.

We Make a Special Effort to Merit the Patronage of Every Union Man



ADLER'S  
Collegian  
CLOTHES

THE HOME OF  
HAWES  
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Dutchess  
TROUSERS



and civic righteousness and the square deal to all men and special privileges to none.

You call this religion. You say it is the religion of humanity. Somehow you think it is different from the religion of the church, though preached by men whose membership is there. Is it not pertinent in closing to ask, "By what authority do they these things?"

A century ago our forbears were putting their practical lives to the task of formulating theological truths and then living by them. What was the authority? It was just this same old gospel of Jesus Christ that was preached. That is what it did for that age. Today we preach the same gospel in the pulpits. We try to make it straightforward and simple. But out of it what comes forth? Not the old theology that is no longer of practical use for this generation, but a humanology, if I may coin the word, that touches up with religious value all these points of which we have been speaking. It is simply as it must be always the old, old story working out for the age what is best for it. And that is the minister's authority for bringing these things of labor before the churches on such an occasion as Labor Sunday.

#### ANALYSIS OF AMENDMENT No. 1.

By Professor Carl C. Plehn.

As the preamble states, Constitutional Amendment No. 1 opens the way to the separation of State from local taxation. To this end it adds a new section to Article XIII of the Constitution, which article is the one dealing with revenue and taxation. It leaves the old sections unchanged, except insofar as they are modified by the provisions of the new section. Section 10 of Article XI, a section in the article relating to counties, cities and towns, is repealed because it prohibits separation.

The amendment provides that certain taxes on the property of certain classes of companies, as named and described below, shall be exclusively for State purposes. It leaves the old system of ad valorem taxation on property in general other than that of the classes named, for the use of the counties, cities, school and other districts. The term companies is defined to include persons, partnerships, joint-stock associations, companies and corporations.

The taxes reserved for the State are:

- (1) On the operative property of railroad companies, including street railways, at the rate of 4 per cent of their gross receipts annually.
- (2) On the property of sleeping car, refrigerator car and all other car companies at the rate of 3 per cent of their gross receipts annually.
- (3) On the property of express companies at the rate of 2 per cent of their gross receipts annually.
- (4) On the property of telegraph and telephone companies at the rate of 3½ per cent of their gross receipts annually.
- (5) On the operative property of all light, heat and power companies at the rate of 4 per cent of their gross receipts annually.

All the non-operative property of the above corporations is left subject to local taxation.

Street car companies must pay, as now, the 2 per cent of their gross receipts to the cities under the Broughton Act, for the enjoyment of their franchises in the public streets, and this is in addition to the 4 per cent paid to the State.

(6) Insurance companies are to pay 1½ per cent of their gross premiums. The real estate of insurance companies is to be taxed locally as now.

(7) Banks are to pay six-tenths of 1 per cent on their capital stock, surplus and undivided profits, but there is to be deducted from the capital stock the assessed value of their real estate, which will be taxed locally as now.

(8) All franchises other than those included in the property taxed as above are to be valued and taxed at the rate of 1 per cent ad valorem.

The rates of taxation set down in the amendment can be changed only by a three-fourths vote of the Legislature.

The gross receipts upon which the taxes are to be computed are defined in accordance with the law that has been in force in Minnesota for over half a century, and which is supported by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the State courts.

The State Board of Equalization is made the board of assessment for banks. But it is left to the Legislature to determine who shall administer the other taxes.

The amendment makes it obligatory on the Legislature to continue the present contributions from the State funds for the common schools and other educational purposes. It provides that the property of the classes mentioned shall be subject as heretofore to taxation to meet the interest and principal of outstanding bonded indebtedness of the cities, counties, school districts, etc., where such property is located.

It provides further that in case the State revenues from the taxes named are not sufficient to meet the State's needs, there may be a State ad valorem tax on all property, including property of the classes named.

To tide over the period of change and readjustment, two counties, San Bernardino and Placer, are, until the year 1918, to be reimbursed by the State for what they lose in railroad taxes, and any districts which may suffer by the sudden change are to be aided from the county general funds.

The Legislature is required to pass the laws necessary to carry the new system into effect.

In explanation of the above rates, it may be stated that they are fixed on the theory that these proportions of the gross receipts will in each case equal the average burden of taxation on other classes of property.

#### OBJECTS OF WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL LABEL LEAGUE.

[There is a difference in the platform adopted by the International and the San Francisco branch of the Woman's Label League. The following was published last week, and applies only to the International.—Editor.]

- To promote the welfare of wage earners.
- To discountenance the sweatshop system of production by aiding and encouraging the sale of union-made goods.
- To gain a universal eight-hour day.
- To abolish child labor, to secure equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.
- To aid the Sunday and early closing movement.
- To sustain fair employers.
- To urge industrial and political equality for women.

#### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekin Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- Imperial Cash Store, 225 Market.
- McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Standard Box Factory.
- United Cigar Stores.

#### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, September 25th, in the Labor Temple hall, 316 Fourteenth street. There is business to transact sufficient to warrant a full attendance. Two delegates will be elected at 2:30 p. m. to represent No. 21 in the California State Federation of Labor convention at Los Angeles next month. The report of the delegates to the International Typographical Union will probably be a theme of discussion. The committee to present preliminary plans for the entertainment of the 1911 I. T. U. convention will present its conclusions. There will be other diversions.

Robert Higgins is enjoying his vacation in St. Louis and vicinity, where he has relatives. He expects to be out of the city several weeks.

Charles A. Black has returned from Modesto, where he operated a linotype for several months. Rheumatism still annoys Mr. Black, and he doubts whether the bay climate will agree with him.

M. D. McCaslin writes from the Union Printers' Home in highest terms of that institution. He feels better for the change, and No. 21's membership hopes that it will not be long until Mr. McCaslin is able to return to the Pacific Coast in the very best of health.

The congress of the French Typographical Union, lately held at Bordeaux, after long consideration, voted to allow apprentices to operate linotype machines. However, it was also decided that apprentices must at least work thirteen weeks in a printing shop before they can be permitted to operate a machine. While they are working as apprentices it was decided that they shall get the journeyman scale of wages.

Henry P. McManus, member of Typographical Union No. 6 since 1850, is dead after a short illness. He was in his eightieth year, and was the oldest living member of "Big Six."

Fifty thousand spelling books, purchased for the common schools from a St. Louis publisher, remain unpacked at Oklahoma City because of a fight made by the State Federation of Labor. It is charged that the books were bound in a non-union shop, whereas the law provides that all text-books shall bear the union label, and that the eight-hour law was violated by the binders.

An article in last week's "California Weekly" is authority for the statement that State Printer Shannon will ask the next Legislature for three additional Mergenthaler machines and four Miehle presses, the latter to take the place of old ones.

Henry S. Peirson, an old-time member of No. 21, came down from Sacramento for a few days around carnival time. He walked in the Labor Day parade, although he hasn't worked at the printing business during the last five years. Mr. Peirson has a ranch in Solano County, near Dixon, and spends most of his time there.

"Ben Schonhoff's report in behalf of the label committee was one of the features of last Sunday's meeting. It was elaborate, occasionally humorous, and shows that the energetic chairman and his colleagues are doing excellent work.—San Francisco 'Labor Clarion.'" Many members of No. 3 will be pleased to read the above for it was right here in Cincinnati that Bro. Schonhoff was installed into unionism.—Cincinnati "Chronicle."

The following twenty-five names are down for the next funeral delegation: W. J. Hanhart, Charlotte I. Hammond, John C. Hansen, Chas. A. Harrison, Frank R. Harrison, Jas. P. Hartnett, S. Hartwick, S. M. Hastings, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, Max C. Hazel, Alden Hearn, Thos. F. Hearn, Wm D. Hearn, Geo. M. Hearst, J. Hecht, H. Heidelberg, B. Heinke, E. R. Helmes, J. A. Henderson, J. F. Hennessey, A. K. Henry, Geo. C. Hentz, H. C. Herman, Elmer R. Hess and Robt. Hetherington.



**DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS**

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boller Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 816 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th, headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**For Women in Union and Home**

Two new courts were opened in New York City on September 1st. One is a Night Court for Women, the other the Court of Domestic Relations. The latter was described by the sitting magistrate as "a court for the poor, and its special object to provide for abandoned wives." The allied suffragists are reported to purpose testing the constitutionality of certain phases of the new law which discriminate against women.

A hotel for working girls, for which Miss Virginia Potter, niece of the late Bishop Potter, and other influential New York women have been working, has become a fact with the incorporation before Supreme Court Justice Brady of an organization for maintaining non-sectarian, self-supporting homes for working women. "This is the result of an attempt to provide inexpensive living for working girls who have no real home environments," said Miss Potter. "The charge will be from \$3.50 a week up. We believe that by supplying a building free of debt we can make the venture self-supporting." The organization is named for Miss Potter the Virginia. She is head of the New York Association for Working Girls and has given much of her time to helping carry out Bishop Potter's plan for establishing social halls on the east side. The new "Decent Dance Hall" to take the place of the cheap dance halls for boys and girls of the district, was largely due to her efforts.

Mrs. Margaret Selenka, widow of the Dutch scholar, Dr. Emil Selenka, has been chosen to lead a scientific expedition that will soon start for the island of Java.

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams has recently completed a journey which encircled the entire South American continent within three years, and is the first white woman to set foot upon many points reached by her in her travels. Mrs. Adams is the wife of Franklin Adams, editor of the "Bulletin of the International Bureau of American Republics." A Californian by birth, as is also her husband, Mrs. Adams became interested in the early Spanish history of the Pacific Coast. This led her to study the Latin-American republics, and before Mr. Adams became identified with the Bureau of American Republics she had accompanied him on an extensive trip through Mexico and Central America. Then, starting from Panama, the couple traveled southward through Ecuador, Peru, Chili, Patagonia, Argentina, Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, and other countries including the West Indies, making a trip of approximately forty thousand miles.

Miss Clara D. True is the head of the Potrero Indian Agency in California, and has accomplished some notable reforms since taking this unusual place for a woman. Miss True had been teacher of an Indian school in New Mexico before she was chosen for her present work by Indian Commissioner Leupp.



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, September 20th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Reinstated to membership in good standing: E. P. Savires and F. P. Gerald. Suspended for non-payment of fine, E. V. Kollé. Transfers deposited by Clarence Benson, Local No. 12; Howard Crouse, Local No. 442; Edgar G. Perkins, Local No. 2; George W. Parkman, Local No. 346; E. A. Ott, Local No. 367.

Wm. and Frank Sharpe have returned from Reno, Nev., where they have been engaged in the theatre business for the past two years, and expect to remain in San Francisco permanently.

There was a large attendance at the union meeting held last Thursday week. Several amendments were before the meeting, all of which were defeated. A. Arriola was elected to fill a vacancy on the board of directors.

All bids for the "rare old piano" in the examination room will close on October 1st, any one wishing to secure the instrument should file their bids with A. S. Morey before the first of the month.

The price-list committee is holding several meetings a week, and any member having suggestions to offer relative to the price list for the coming year is invited to meet with the committee and present the same.

Frank Borgel, Eighth District Officer of the A. F. of M., made a trip to Lodi this week on official business relative to the Lodi Union. He

reports things in the music line around Stockton and Lodi as being in very good condition.

Musicians of Benson, Arizona, have made application to F. Borgel for a charter in the A. F. of M. This will be the first local in Arizona.

All strike assessments to and including week ending September 24, 1910, must be paid before September 30, 1910, to Arthur S. Morey, financial secretary. Members are requested to be as prompt as possible in paying this account and avoid the rush at the end of the month.

Members who fail to comply with this notice will become delinquent after September 30, 1910.

The dues and death assessments for the current quarter amount to \$2.

### DANISH SOCIALISTS AT WORK.

By Robert Hunter.

The thing that strikes one most forcibly about the Socialist and labor movement of Denmark is its quiet and intelligent power.

It is an eminently practical movement. It sets itself to accomplish quickly and efficiently the task immediately ahead.

It has done its work wisely, and from the beginning it has been spared the quarrels and schisms that have afflicted other movements.

It draws no invidious distinctions between the economic movements and the political movement. It knows that both must exist, that both must work independently and yet hand in hand.

The party allows the trade unions to pursue their own course. Yet the party's view is always considered by the unions.

The unions allow the party freedom of action, yet it listens intently to every union demand.

## CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

### FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 MISSION STREET

Between 15th and 16th Streets  
SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109  
HOME M 1919

The workers of Denmark know that dreams will not bring a new world and so Socialists and unionists set themselves to work.

Not long ago the native workers of Denmark realized that the condition of the immigrant workers was deplorable.

They were mostly Russian, German and Austrian laborers living in a dire state of misery. They were sad, unorganized, exiles in a foreign country.

They were few in number, and might easily have been overlooked by the great body of native Danish workers. But the workers of Denmark saw how these poor foreigners were exploited by the bosses, and they set to work to inquire into their condition.

They appointed a committee to investigate minutely their condition. It went into the agricultural districts—wherever these foreigners could be found—and conducted a careful inquiry into their number, their wages, the condition of their dwellings, the physical condition of their children, the crowding of their homes.

They then published their report. Their housing was beyond description, often twenty persons living together in one room. Sometimes men and women were forced to sleep together in great number on the floors of their cabins. Their beds were often torn and filthy mattresses, showing a pitiable state of poverty.

After this investigation had been made by the trade unions, the general council took the matter up and instructed the Socialists in Parliament to introduce measures to improve the condition of these workers.

The Socialist party therefore introduced into Parliament a series of measures intended for the benefit of these foreigners in distress.

And so they build up a powerful united movement wherein organized and unorganized, skilled and unskilled, industrial worker and rural worker, brain worker and hand worker, join together for the common end.

And Socialists as well as unionists serve their class. Not a portion of their class or the favored of their class or the native of their class, they serve all their class.

In Parliament as well as in municipal councils, in union committees and union halls, in the co-operative stores, everywhere the working-class movement is inspired by great ideals and thrust forward by practical, efficient effort.

And what a contrast is this to our own country where we are divided into bitter factions, where some of us dream and others seek the flesh pots, where a union man too often disdains the Socialist and the Socialist too often disdains the union man.

And what a lesson it is to those of us who for any purpose whatever stand in the way of uniting in one great movement—the working class of America.

B. KATSCHINSKI

## PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, Opp. Stockton

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

## Help Home Industry

By WEARING SAN FRANCISCO MADE SHOES

BE CONSISTENT  
BE LOYAL

They look BETTER—fit  
BETTER and give more  
Comfort than other shoes

ALL STYLES  
IN MEN'S SHOES

\$350-\$400

UNION  
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HELP THOSE  
THAT HELP YOU

Remember that EVERY PAIR  
you buy HELPS TO GIVE  
EMPLOYMENT to some of  
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ALL LEATHERS  
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